

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-8 and 10-57 are pending in this application. Claim 9 is canceled by the present response without prejudice and new claims 38-57 are presented by the present response.

Applicants initially note that the present response is not believed to raise any issues that would preclude its entry after final rejection.

Claim 1 is amended by the present response to now incorporate the limitations of previously pending dependent claim 9, and thus claim 1 presents subject matter already considered in the outstanding Office Action.

Further, new independent claim 38 corresponds to previously pending dependent claim 10 rewritten in independent form, which subject matter has already been considered in the Office Action. New claims 39-57 correspond to respective dependent claims 2-22 and depend from new independent claim 38. Thus, entry of the present amendments is believed to be proper.

Claims 1-16 and 23-37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. patent 6,388,654 to Platzker et al. (herein "Platzker") in view of U.S. patent 6,707,444 to Hendriks et al. (herein "Hendriks"). Claims 17-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Platzker in view of Hendriks and further in view of U.S. patent 5,504,544 to Dreyer et al. (herein "Dreyer").

Addressing the above-noted rejections, those rejections are traversed by the present response.

First, as noted above independent claim 1 is amended by the present response to incorporate the limitations of dependent claim 9, and accordingly dependent claim 9 is

canceled. Applicants respectfully submit that such features clearly distinguish over the applied art.

With respect to dependent claim 9 the outstanding Office Action states:

Regarding claim 9, Platzker teaches a calibration algorithm that maybe implemented by projecting predetermined images that include features some [of] which are light intensities. Platzker also teaches calculation of computational parameters with respect to the features, and further teaches technique of projected targets. It would have been obvious that the technique, the calibration of intensities and the calculation can be equivalently used to obtain the desired blocking of a light beam.<sup>1</sup>

With respect to the above-noted features, applicants respectfully submit that Platzker does not teach or suggest any feature even closely resembling the “blocking part” now recited in amended independent claim 1. Independent claim 1 now recites “a blocking part blocking a light beam emitted from a projecting part projecting the light beam onto said projection surface so as to display the projection image thereon”. Platzker does not teach or suggest any element that meets such features, and no calibration algorithm in Platzker is disclosed as operating as the claimed “blocking part”. The Office Action does not indicate any portion at which Platzker actually teaches any operation or structure corresponding to the claimed “blocking part”.

With reference to Figures 10A and 10B in the present specification as a non-limiting example, a shutter 21 can act as a blocking part to block projection light to simply and easily stop the projection by merely rotating the shutter to cover the light source of the projector 4. Then, an image existing on the screen can be picked up by a camera 7 with a benefit of positively avoiding interference of the projection light. Then, after that, the shutter is again rotated to uncover the light source, and the projection can be started again. With such a scheme it is not necessary to actually turn off/on the light source, and thus it is possible to effectively lengthen the life of the light source.

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<sup>1</sup> Office Action of May 19, 2004, page 4, fifth paragraph.

Platzker, particularly with respect to any type of “calibration algorithm”, does not disclose any structure or operation corresponding to the claimed “blocking part”, nor does Platzker disclose any structure that can achieve the benefits of the claimed “blocking part”.

In such ways, applicants respectfully submit that amended independent claim 1, and the claims dependent therefrom, clearly distinguish over the applied art.

Applicants also note that each of independent claims 23, 24, and 31 is also amended by the present response to recite the “blocking part”, and thus those claims, and the claims dependent therefrom, are also believed to distinguish over the applied art.

In such ways, applicants respectfully submit that each pending claims 1-8 and 10-37 distinguish over the applied art.

The present response also sets forth new independent claim 38, and new claims 39-57 dependent therefrom, for examination. New independent claim 38 corresponds to previously pending dependent claim 10 rewritten in independent form. Applicants respectfully submit the features recited in new independent claim 38 also clearly distinguish over the applied art.

With respect to the features of dependent claim 10, the outstanding Office Action states:

Regarding claims 10, 27-28 and 35-36, Platzker teaches the image sensor is optimally focused at each time. Platzker adds that the focusing of projections can be either performed manually to the user’s satisfaction or it can be performed automatically. It would have been obvious that one can use the focusing which equivalently provides the desired “shifting of a photography area”. See col. 7, lines 58-63. Platzker also teaches that production of composite images that can be created by merging any number of input images. See col. 10, lines 67 and col. 11, lines 1-3.<sup>2</sup>

With respect to the above-noted basis for the rejection of claim 10, applicants respectfully submit that Platzker does teach or suggest the features of the “shifting part...”, “said photography part...”, and “a combining part...”, as now recited in new independent

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<sup>2</sup> Office Action of May 19, 2004, the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5.

Claim 38, and as previously recited in dependent Claim 10. Claims 38-57 are not directed to merely performing different focusing operations, but are specifically directed to shifting a photography area, taking a photograph several times, and combining the photographed images. Such features clearly are unrelated to having a manual or automatic focusing operation as in Platzker.

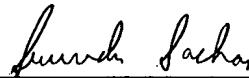
Applicants also note that as described in the present specifically, for example with respect to Figures 20-24 as a non-limiting example, by employing the scheme discussed above and now recited in new independent claim 38, it is possible to achieve a high-resolution image even with a camera not having a high-resolution performance with a simple configuration. Platzker does not teach or suggest any similar operation or achieving any similar benefits.

In such ways, applicants respectfully submit that new independent claim 38, and the claims dependent therefrom, also clearly distinguish over the applied art.

As no other issues are pending in this application, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance and it is hereby respectfully requested that this case be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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